# WASHINGTON

Startling Revelations Regarding the Plots of the Radicals.

Our Republican Form of Government to be Superseded by a Dictatorship.

Virtual Abolition of the Supreme Court.

Grant, the Senate and the National Banks to Rule the Nation.

Adjournment of the Impeachment Trial in Consequence of the Illness of Mr. Stanbery.

THE GREAT RADICAL CONSPIRACY.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. The Plot of the Radicals for the Overthrow of a Republican Government-The Executive and the Supreme Court to be Abolished-The Terms of Office of Grant and the Senators to be Extended to Ten Years-A Combined Military and Senatorial Dictatorship Contemplated.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1868. History records numerous instances of conspiracies to overthrow existing governments or to change ruling dynasties, but they have generally been the work of a few restless spirits, who have kept their real designs concealed from all but their immediate associates, and thus have led their followers blindly on in the path of revolution in ignorance of its ultimate goal. The Jacobins of France were bold in their action; but even with them when their revolutionary fires were first kindled only the men who applied the match knew fully the extent of the destruction that was designed to follow the conflagration. The radical conspiracy now under full way at Washington is probably the most reckless that has ever sought to strike at the life of a strong and beneficent government and to reduce a happy people to a state of anarchy.

Events have occurred here within the past two of three days which render it certain that the ultimate object of the men who are now striving to control the republican party in Congress is to effect an entire change in our republican form of government, and to substitute in its place a dictatorship more abso lute and arbitrary than that of Robespierre and the Commune de Paris. The apparent triumph of the impeachers on Saturday last, when the Senate, after giving the broadest license to the Managers in regard to the admission of evidence against President Johnson, refused to the latter the privilege of examining General Sherman on points vital to the defence, imparted such confidence to the radical conspirators as to tempt them to cast aside all caution and to boast openly of their power and of the manner in which they are resolved to exercise it. In the barreoms and over the dinner tables principles were avowed which, under other governments, would speedily consign their exponents to a felon's cell. The objects of the revolutionists were declared to be the entire overthrow of constitutional republican government, as a failure, proved to be such by the war of the rebellion, and the substitution in its place of a so-called "Government of the People," under the delusive Jacobin cry of "Liberty and Equality." The means and process by which this end is to be accomplished are set forth as follows:-

and the installation of Ben Wade in the Presidence for three or four months before the commencement of the next Presidential term.

The election of Grant as President and Ben Wade as Vice President and President of the Senate, by the aid of martial law in doubtful States, if neces-

The virtual abolition of the Supreme Court of the United States, by stripping the judiciary of the power to pass upon the constitutionality of any act of Congress relating to reconstruction or to the business of

the government. The extension of the term of office of the Presi dent, Grant, the Vice President, Wade, and the present United States Senate to ten years from the 1st of March, 1869, on the plea that a constantly recurring change in the government is harmful in the existing condition of the country and was one of the main causes of the late war of the rebellion.

The unlimited inflation of the currency, through the instrumentality of the national banks, so as to throw upon the country an enormous amount of paper money, by means of which the people are to be kept in a state of excitement and good humor, and to be amused and made satisfied with an apparent prosperity.

This is the end and aim of the radical conspiracy, to which impeachment is only one of the preliminary steps. The dictatorship of Grant will be nominal only. and the real power will be in the Senate, with Ren Wade at its head. The appointments made by him during his brief term of power will be carefully selected from the tools of the conspirators, and the patronage and influence of the office holders will stand at the back of the revolutionary commune. Grant will not have the power, if he had the disposition, to change a single feature in the pro gramme-a single creature in the action of the drama-for the Senate will hold him in a vice stronger than that they have prepared for Andrew Johnson With the latter out of the Presidential office, no voice will be raised in vetoes to expose the true character of radical legislation, and acts will be passed which will strike down what little of protection yet remains to the people in the barriers of the constitution. With a paper currency flooding the country speculation will run wild, stocks of all kinds will rise, rallroad schemes, land schemes and all the wildest projects that ingenuity can devise will find seady votaries, and in the general fire and smoke of the great revolution the radical dictatorship will be made perpetual. The united power of Grant, the Senate and the national banks is relied upon to crush out all opposition and to enforce a Reign of Terror to which the exp. erience of 1862 and 1863 will be but a tride. The consp. vators cite the case of Louis Napoleon in support of , heir argument that boldness only is required to turn in o an absolutism a rule commenced under the guise of . republican liberty.

The immedia'e admission of the Southern States, with their negro constituencies and negro repre-

sentatives, will follow the first successful steps of the conspiracy, and then the vote of New York in the House of Representatives will be nullified by that of South Carolina. The real object of the radical conspirators is no longer a secret. Men may shut their eyes to the truth, but the revolution will not go backwards, and its last acts. which are here foreshadowed, will come as surely as military rule, negro supremacy, the usurpation of the constitutional powers of the Executive, the destruction of the Supreme Court, and finally, the impeachment of the President of the United States, have one after another followed the close of the war of the rebellion.

### THE IMPEACHMENT TO A ..

General Sherman Examined by the Impeach ment Managers-Adjournment of the Court. Washington, April 14, 1868.

The impeachment proceedings were brought to an abrupt close to-day, much to the disappointment of a large audience that had assembled in the galleries, by the motion to adjourn in consequence of Mr. Stanbery's illness. Mr. Evarts made quite an appeal for an extension of time, which was granted, with but two dissenting voices, in which Mr. Sum-

ner's was very distinctly heard.

The Board of Managers had General Sherman before them to-day. Their object in examining him privately was to ascertain all he knew or could testify to concerning the President's removal of Mr. Stanton, or the plan proposed for accomplisha thorough course of questioning by both Mr. Butler and Mr. Bingham. The Managers are now in possession of all that General Sherman knows on the subject, and it is probable that he will be placed on the stand again.

It is understood that from the character of the examination the Managers have come to the conclusion that General Sherman is about as good a witness for the prosecution as for the defence. He was before the Managers for two hours.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Speculations as to the Result of the Trial—The Dilemma of the Radical Senators. WASHINGTON, April 13, 1868. testimony on the part of the defence to what in its judgment relates directly to the impeachable offences of which the President stands charged has had the effect of raising the curiosity of the public in the result of the trial to the highest pitch. "Will the President be convicted?" has now become as common as the usual interrogatory of greeting, "Well, what's the news ?" The speculations in response to this question are as diverse and opposite as the views of a multitude could well make them.

that the action of the Senate in deciding the guilt of innocence of the President would not depend upon the law or evidence in the case, but was a question of political necessity; that two adverse lines of policy in the administration of the government have sprung up in relation to the reconstruction of Southern States. As a party measure the acquittal of the President would be equivalent to the radical or Congressional faction surrendering to the President's or the conservative theory. Such a determination, after all the efforts that have been made to depose the President, he admitted would have a damaging effect, if it did not disastrously ruin the prospects of the radicals in the national election next fall.

have a damaging effect, if it did not disastrously ruin the prospects of the radicals in the national election next fall.

In the Senate it appears this species of logic has its influence. There are several Senators who have declared their intention to vote when the final issue arrives as in their judgment justice demands in view of the law and evidence as elicited in the testimony and the final argument. Those who take the opposite view and are ready to vote guilty, right or wrong, are keeping a regular watch upon the movements of those who are counted unreliable, and lose no occasion to impress them with the necessity of harmony of action. The timid, as they are termed, are, meanwhile, busy among themsekees canvassing upon the strongest assurances who can be counted upon to take the bold step of voting against their party. It is known that this opposition movement on the part of such Senators will be governed in almost every case by the most satisfactory prospects of a success. It is admitted any radical voting against conviction will be eternally outlawed by his party. Success, however, in acquiting the President will, it is argued, materially mollify the storm of denunciation which will be heaped the heads of those who dave to act irrespective of party opinions. If it is found, it is further asserted, that the requisite number cannot be relied upon to make up the on-ethird, with one majority, for instance, in order to insure an acquittal those who may feel disposed to act in accordance with justice will prefer to keep in proper relations with their party and vote with the radicals. This view of the solution of the problem, and which is daily gaining ground, seems to be now accepted as a source of universal satisfaction. On this proposition persons on either side in politics appear to be content to await the result and appropriate it as giving the greatest encouragement of success as they may construe the final vote.

The Private Canfab Between Butler and Con-

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1868. The insinuations made yesterday by Manager But ler that Senator Johnson was acting as counsel for the President caused quite an excitement for a little time in the Senate, and is still talked of by outside parties. Butler was promptly silenced by the dignifled Johnson, and probably will not attempt a second time to impugn the motives of any of the Senators. The Manager was very effectually snubbed by the court for his insolent and impudent hestoring. The full extent of Butler's effrontery will be understood when I state that he himself is said to when I state that he himself is said to have had a private talk with Senator Conness during the progress of the discussion before the recess. According to my information Conness made a signal to the Manager to withdraw, and the pair accordingly went out into the private lobby at the rear of the Senate chamber, where they had a confidential conversation, on what subject of course I do not undertake to say. Of course, to use a Butlerism, Conness "was not acting as counsel for the President; that cannot be supposed." But the question suggests itself, what subject could have formed the topic of conversation, if not the President's trial, that led to such a mysterious and ill-timed withdrawal from the general gaze? If the subject was all right, why could it not have taken place in the court room and in presence of the Senators Was it exactly the correct thing for one of the judges, pending a discussion, to be seen in animated private conversation with one of the counsel for the prosecution? Good taste and a delicate appreciation of the propriety of things should have prompted the Senator to avoid even the shadow of suspicion. But some of the Senators—like Stewart, brake, Sprague and Conness—seem not to place much weight upon appearances, and have therefore laid themselves open to harsh criticism. One of them, Stewart, even threatened to suppress the reporters and correspondents if they dare to pass judgment upon his good taste and impartiality. By what process the suppression is to be effected by Stewart is not made manifest, but that he has not attempted to carry it into practical effect is due, very probably, more to a conviction that he would come out second best in such a contest than to any considerate regard for the aforesaid reporters and correspondents. have had a private talk with Senator Conness

## SERGEAUT BATES AND HIS FLAG.

Arrival of the Sergeant at Washington Reception by the President and People-Speeches by Representatives Eldridge and Mungen-A Pretty Piece of Radical Spite-The Fing Not Allowed to be Hoisted from the Dome of the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1868. Sergeant Bates, carrying the United States flag, arrived in Washington to-day, and, acccompanied by a large crowd with a band of music, proceeded to the Executive Mansion, where he was received by the President on the steps, and theu conducted by himself to the East Room. He extended to Sergeant Bates a cordial welcome, and expressed his gratification at seeing him after his long journey, and also invited him to call upon him again, assuring him that he desired to extend every hospitality in his power. At the President's request the band played the "Star Spangled Banner."

Sergeant Bates then proceeded to the Metropolita Hotel, and having ascended to the portico, the Hon, Charles A. Eldridge delivered the following ad-

dress:—

Fellow Citizens—It is owing to the fact that I am citizen of Wisconsin that I have been invited to appear here on this occasion, and for a few brief moments to present to present to you the gnest of Washington—the youthful son of the State of Wisconsin, Sergeant Bates. (Cheers.) He, finding a popular error existing in the State of Wisconsin like that in every Northern State, to wits—that the people of the Southern States, whom our conquering arms subdued, were hostic to the flag, underjook to carry it from Vicksburg to Washington for the purpose of planting it on the dozye of the Capitol. He has demonstrated to the people of the country and

to the world that no such hostility exists, but, on the contrary, that the people of the South submit to the flag of the Union in good faith, and are determined to maintain their allegiance to it, and expect us of the North to maintain ours. (Applause.) I understand that Sergeant Bates will now proceed to plant the flag on the dome of the Capitol. But I will not longer detain you in this rain storm, further than to say I cannot forget the day, now just seven years ago, when our flag was lowered in lumility and sorrow from the battlements of Fort Sumter, and rejoice that now it rises in triumph and glory on the dome of the Capitol. (Repeated cheers.)

General Mungen, a Representative from Ohio, having been called upon for a speech, said he supposed

he had thus been honored because he had served at Vicksburg until the surrender. Sergeant Bates, he pense, travelling through the South, meeting every where with hospitality and receiving piedges of fidelity to the flag, which the people of the South up-held to-day. This treatment of the noble soldier ought, he continued, to satisfy our radical gentlemen that the people of the South are more loyal than the man (Wendell Phill ps) who boasted in an address at the Smithsonian Institute several years ago that he of the Union. There is a bill pending in Congress to remove political disabilities from General Longstreet and others, but I am in favor of including Wendell Phillips, for I think he has all the time been voting

Phillips, for I think he has all the time been voting illegally. (Laughter.) I believe him this day a greater traitor than Jeff Davis or any other man (cries of "That's so," "Good"), and if he is to vote, a ticket, I want him to vote according to law. Three cheers were then given for "The Old Flag," three for Sergeant Bates, and three for the Union. The crowd then accompanied Sergeant Bates to the Capitol, and on arriving at the east front the policeman in charge of the door stated that he was ordered to allow no demonstration in the Capitol without the written consent of Sergeant-at-Arms Brown, of the Senate. The permit which was obtained yesterday from General Michler, superintendent of pablic buildings and grounds, to place the flag on the dome was then sent to Mr. Brown by a policeman and Mr. Brown endorsed it, giving the required permission. The paper was then handed to the policeman in charge of the door, who would not let Sergeant Bates pass into the Capitol without the further endorsement of Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway, of the House of Representatives. Not waiting longer, and tired of the delay, Sergeant Bates, with his friends, left the Capitol to plant the flag on Washington's monument. Sergeant Bates was then escorted to the Metropolitan Hotel, the proprietor of which entertained him gratuitously.

Mr. E. O. Perrin, of New York, who accompanied the party to the monument, made a speech, but Sergeant Bates was unable to hoist his flag to the top of it, there being no halyards for the purpose, so he brought the flag back to the Metropolitan Hotel, where he now exhibits it, together with a bouquet presented to him to-day by the wife of President Johnson.

A good deal of feeling was exhibited to-day in the

A good deal of feeling was exhibited to-day in the Rotunda of the Capitol at the refusal of the captain of police to permit Sergeant Bates to wave his flag from the summit of the Capitol dome. Radicals and democrats alike united in denouncing the petty partisan motive which refused a gallant fellow who had walked fifteen hundred miles of Southern soil the simple gratification of carrying the national flag to the roof of the nation's Capitol. It was very evident that the happy pair of fellows who act as Sergeants-at-Arms of the House and Senate—Messrs. Brown and Ordway—had arranged matters to prevent the accomplishment of the design. It is a strange commentary on the radical fondness for the flag of our Union that a soldier who fought for four years on the side of the North, and who was permitted to wave the nag he bore above the Capitol of every Southern State, should be met here in the national Capitol with a refusal to perform a similar patriotic act.

### MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1868. Secretary Stanton Does Not Want to be Se retary of the Treasury. The following letter was addressed by Secretary Stanton to Senator Cameron to day:-

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 14, 1868. WASHINGTON, April 14, 1888.)

Hon. Simon Cameron:

Dear Sir.—Perceiving in this morning's Chronicle that a communication has been signed by the Governor of your State, the republican members of the Legislature and other persons, asking your recommendation for my transfer, upon a certain contingency, to the head of the Treasury Department, I hasten to request earnestly that no such recommendation be made. Enough of my life has been devoted to public duties. No consideration can induce me to assume those of the Treasury Department or continue in the War Department longer than may be required for the appointment and confirmation of my successor. Yours, truly.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Dedication of the Lincoln Monument at Wash

ington.

The dedication of the Lincoln monument, erected by the citizens of Washington, in front of the City Hall, will take place to-morrow. Mayor Wallach to-day addressed a communication to each member of the Cabinet asking that the departments be closed in time to allow the clerks and other employés an opportunity to attend the ceremonies of the dedica-tion, which takes place at two o'clock in the afternoon. The monument will be unveiled by the President and dedicated by the Masonic fraternity of the

Patents Issued. For the week ending Tuesday, the 21st ipst., 293 natents will be issued from the Patent Office. In the past week 495 applications have been filed, and

Savings Banks Holding United States Bonds The Comptroller of the Currency has information that three hundred savings banks in the New England States and in New York, having one mil lion and seventy-seven thousand depositors, hold \$100,000,000 in United States bonds and \$15,000,000 of national bank stock as investment.

Land Patent Issued. There has been prepared at the General Land Office, under instructions from the Secretary of the maker, trustee, embracing one hundred and ninety-five thousand eight hundred and fifteen acres of Delaware Indian lands in Kansas; said lands accruing to the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, or its assigns, under the treaties of May 30, 1860, and July 2, 1861, with the Delaware Indians.

Coinage at Philadelphia During Last Month Philadelphia shows the amount of money coined during the month of March to be \$351,691, of which silver \$22,521, and the balance in copper coinage.

Senate Confirmations. the following, among other nominations:-Commo dore James Lanman, to be Rear Admiral on the active list: Major Charles G. McCauley, Lieutenant Colon in the Marine Corps; Alexander Spaulding, Collecto York, and Killian V. Whaley, Collector of Custon for the district of Brazos de Santiago, Texas.

## THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1868.

The Impeachment Court. The court was opened in due form. On motion the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Mr. Stanbery was absent at the opening. Mr. SUMNER offered and sent to the Chair the fo

The CRIEF JUSTICE-If there be no objection it will

Mr. Conness-I object, Mr. President. Mr. Sumner I would respectfully ask under what rule such objection can be made?

The CHIEF JUSTICE replied that on several occas rile Uniter Justice replied that on several occasions he had decided the rules of the Senate to be the rules of the court as far as applicable.

Mr. Summer—Of course it is not for me to argue the question; but I beg to remind the Chair of the rule under which this order was made.

The Chief Justice—It will lie over. (To the counsel)—The counsel for the President will proceed with the defence.

counsel)—The counsel for the President will proceed with the defence.

ILLNESS OF MR. STANBERY.

Mr. EVARTS rose and said that it was the misfortune of the President's counsel to be obliged to state to the court that since the adjournment yesterday Mr. Stanbery had been selzed with an illness which prevented his attendance this morning. He (Mr. Evarts) had seen Mr. Stanberry this morning, and learned that in the opinion of the physician he would undoubtedly be able to resume his duties within forty-eight hours. There might be some hope that he could do so to-morrow. It, view of the suddenness of the occurrence and of their arrangements in regard to the proofs, it would be very difficult, almost impossible, with any propriety, with proper attention to the case, to proceed to-day, and they suppose that an indulgence, at least for to-day, would essen the chauces of longer procrastination. The Senate will bear in mind that inneh of their supposed evidence was within the present knowledge of Mr. Stabery,

and not within that of his associates. It was of course impleasant to them to introduce these personal considerations; but in their best judgment it was nonessary to submit the motion to the discretion of the Senate, whether the inaligence should be limited to this day or extended to the time necessary for the restoration of Mr. Stanbery, whom he had seen last evening, and supposed that he would be able to go on this morning as usual, as did Mr. Stanbery himself. He had only learned this morning that Mr. stanbery would be confined to his room by the directing of his physician.

Mr. DRAKE sent the following to the Chair, and it was read:—"Cannot this day be occupied by the counsel for the respondent in giving in documentary evidence?"

Mr. Evarrs—It cannot, as we understand the mo-

evidence?"

Mr. Evants—It cannot, as we understand the mo-tive and the condition of the preofs.

On motion of Mr. Howe the Senate sitting as a court adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock, Messrs. Summer and Pomeroy only voting no. The Seante in Legislative Session.

The PRESIDENT resumed the chair and called the Senate to order.

BULE IN RELATION TO QUESTIONS OF EVIDENCE IN IMPERCUMENT. Mr. Davis gave notice that he would move the following additional rule to the rules of practice and proceedings in cases of impeachment:-

THE REPORT OF THE IMPRACEMENT TRIAL. Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported favorably the resolution to print five thou sand additional copies of the report of the impeach-

ment trial, which on his motion the Senate pro ceeded to consider. Mr. SHERMAN asked where those documents were

Mr. Anthony—At the Government Printing Office.
Mr. Anthony—At the Government Printing Office.
Mr. Sherman referred to the immense expense of printing, especially in connection with the Congressional Globe, where this report was already printed, and of which additional copies could be prepared at a much less expense. He inquired what the expense would be?

a much less expense. He inquired what the expense would be?

Mr. Anthony replied probably about \$10,000.

Mr. Sherman thought it was time to stop the waste of money in the distribution of documents to their constituents, who could buy them at the book stores if they wanted them.

Mr. Buckalew moved to add the following as an amendment:—"And the distribution of the same to the Senators shall be in accordance with the populations of the States respectively."

Mr. Anthony denied that the expenses of Congressional printing had increased, and claimed that they are not as much now in greenbacks as they were before the war in gold.

Mr. Hendricks thought from the examination he had made last session that the Senator was mistaken, and that the expenses had already increased. The desirable circulation of the reports of this trial would be much subserved by admitting the reporter of the Associated Press to a seat on the floor, as had been proposed, without any expense to the country. Five thousand copies would add considerably to the expense of printing and give a very small additional circulation.

Mr. Anthony asked if the Senator had the figures

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Mr. Anthony asked if the Senator had the figures to show the increase he claimed?
Mr. Hendricks could not recollect them at this distance of time, but thought they showed the increase to be nearly double,
Mr. Anthony—The Senator is mistaken.
Messrs. Davis, Bayard and Johnson opposed the amendment, the latter arguing at some length that equal representation of the States in this body has been the means of preserving the Union to this time; that it has operated as a check on the other branches. He was opposed to any proposition recognizing the that it has operated as a check on the other branches. He was opposed to any proposition recognizing the inequality in this chamber.

Mr. Cragin endorsed the statement of Mr. Anthony in regard to the comparative expenses of printing, speaking from his experience as a member of the Committee on Printing of the other House some years ago.

ome years ago.

Mr. Conness was in favor of the resolution. He thought that the documents should be sent to public

thought that the documents should be sent to public libraries.

Mr. Yates thought all the States were equal. He wished the people were. Enough of these documents, in his opinion, had already been ordered.

Mr. Morron denied that the amendment recognized any inequality of representation here. He thought he recognized in many other ways. A strong feeling was growing up, with which, however, he did not sympathize, against the injustice of allowing Delaware, with one hundred thousand inhabitants, the same representation on this floor as New York, with a million, and it was growing stronger every day.

Mr. Buckalew thought the criticisms made on his amendment uncalled for. It merely proposed an equitable distribution among the people.

The amendment was rejected, and the resolution was then adopted.

THE ALASKA PURCHASE.

Mr. CONNESS offered a resolution, which was adopted, asking the President for copies of any papers in the Department of State relating to any application for exclusive privileges to private parties and companies in connection with the purchase of lands in our recent purchase from Russia, for information relative to any acts done or relative thereto. He explained that a report to that effect had created considerable feeling in San Francisco.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Morgan at half-past one o'clock the Senate went into executive session.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1868. The House met at noon. A leave of absence was PENSIONS.

Mr. PERHAM, from the Committee on Pensions, reorted a bill relating to pensions, which was recom

Mr. TABER presented a memorial of Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., Rufus Hatch & Co. and other m

and capitalists of New York, in favor of the national railroad between Washington and New York, which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Washburne, (rep.) of Ill., offered a resolution, calling on the Secretary of State for the report of Freeman H. Morse, United States Consul at London, on the mercantile, marine and commercial policy of Great Britain, and also for a copy of the despatch from Mr. Morse dated May 12, 1805, which was adopted.

COMPLIMENTS FROM ABROAD.

from Mr. Morse dated May 12, 1805, which was adopted.

Compliments from Arroad.

The Spraker presented the address of the members of the Chamber of Commerce of Geneva, and of the swiss citizens, complimenting the United States of America on the abolition of slavery.

The Spraker also presented a Communication from the Navy Department in reply to Mr. Washburne's (III.) resolution of some days since, in reference to the steamship Atlantic, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Washburne, of III., Chairman, and proceeded to the Senate Chember to attend the impeachment trial, from which it soon after returned, the court having adjourned in consequence of the iliness of Mr. Stanbery, and at half-past tweive the House adjourned.

Annual Meeting and Election of Directors of the Long Dock Company.

The exiled directors of Erie who have been confined

o barracks for some weeks are no longer to be intimidated by scares, and they walk abroad in Jersey City with as much freedom and apparent indifference as though they were in Wall street or Broadway. At noon yesterday Messrs. Drew and Eldridge procee in company with Mr. Sisson, to the ferry office at the

in company with Mr. Sisson, to the ferry office at the Long Dock, where the annual meeting of directors of the Long Dock Company was held. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—John S. Eldridge, President; Daniel Drew, Vice President; H. N. Otis, Treasurer; Lansing Zabriskie, Secretary, and J. C. Bancroft Davis, Dudley S. Gregory and C. G. Sisson, Directors.

Mr. Charles McIntosh made some statements to the board in regard to the management of the Pavonia ferry, and after the transaction of other maters of a routine character the board adjourned to Taylor's Hotel, where a meeting was held at four O'clock. The improvements now being made at the Erie Railway depot and the proposed ferry to Twenty-third street were the principal matters under discussion. It is understood that after the lapse of a few months an order will be given for the construction of a ferryboat similar in finish to the Delaware. Messrs. Drew, Eldridge and the other directors make almost daily visits to the Long Dock depot, Mr. Fisk conducting the business at the office in Taylor's Hotel.

## A NEW FERRYBOAT ON THE NORTH RIVER.

The ferryboat Delaware, recently built for the Pavonia ferry, was placed on the line at noon yesterday, and will run regularly henceforward. A splendid set of flags, some of which are quite novel n design, floated from the new boat as well as from in design, hoated from the new boat as well as from the Susquehanna. To give a just idea of the superior style and finish of the Delaware, it is simply necessary to state that in dealgn and execution it is the most magnificent ferryboat to be found on any of our great rivers. The improvements include a clock at each end of the boat, under the pilot house, constructed on a peculiar principle; four large thermometers, one at each entrance to the cabins; eight circular bronze hadey, surmounted by statues over three feet in height, supporting each a chandeller, and placed in the centre of the cabins with a view to an equal distribution of beat; semicircular metallic slides fitted into the ralls dividing the seats, which open out into seats if required, besides appurtenances in the generated under the supervision of Mr. Charles McIntosh, superintendent of the ferry, to whose taste and judgment the public are indebted for this spiendid acquisition to the feet of ferryboats on the North river. The cost of construction does not amount to that of any of the Jersey City Jerryboats. About the first of June, when the Ferry at the foot of Twenty-third street, New York, will be opened, the Delaware will ply on that line. the Susquehanna. To give a just idea of the supe

# THE STATE CAPITAL

The Second Great Struggle on the Erie Railroad Question.

THE ARCADE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

### Another Deadlock on the Excise Question.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

ALBANY, April 14, 1868. The ninety-first session of the Legislature of the State of New York is drawing to a close. The one hundred days are up to-morrow. April 15. After that time the members will give their services gratuitously to the State.

THE GREAT RAILROAD WAR.

The contest between the great railway kings was renewed to-day in the Legislature, the battle this time being begun in the Senate chamber.

Now trebly thundering swells the gale that blows in the vicinity of the State Capitol. After the retreat of the discomfited and routed forces that fought under the Drew banner, the leaders held a council of war, and the result was the deposition of the previous less a personage than Jay Gould himself as generalissimo. On receiving his appointment Mr. Gould immediately proceeded to Albany, despite the fact that he was in the keeping of a Deputy Sheriff of the municipality of New York, and entrenched himself at the Delavan House, where by a curious coincidence he fixed his headquarters in the famous parior No. 57, whence Dean Richmond, palmiest days of the Albany regency and the New York Central Directory, was wont to issue his edicts. In this room, according to the story which is circulating in the lobby, is a trunk literally stuffed with thousand dollar bills which are to be used for some mysterious purpose in connection with legislation on the subject of the bill now pending before the Legislature. Mr. Gould has already earned for himself the reputation of an excellent "manager." His executive abilities in the line for which they have been employed are said to be unsurpassed on steadily under his administration, and the friends of the new Erie bill claim a majority in its favor in both Houses. The point of perplexity is this:—The day of adjournment is not far distant and the bill in its regular order would not reach final action if the Legislature sat for a month to come. A majority vote is not sufficient to get it calendar. Such a course requires a two-thirds vote. To solve this difficulty is now the problem under conparliamentary practice have been consulted with a

parliamentary practice have been consulted with a view of ascertaining any short cut through legislative hindrances to the bill.

The hotels are swarming with brokers' agents, lobbyists and others interested in the bill. Even the figure of Horace Greeley is to be seen shuffling through the crowd. He is here in the Vanderblit interest to throw what influence he may have against the passage of the bill. Rumor has it that before leaving New York he received the signature of Vanderblit pers to a \$15,000 check—the balance between Vanderblit Ris and the philanthropic editor of the Tribune.

Tribune.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole on the bill, with Senator Crowley in the chair.

Senator Chapman offered an amendment to section 1, as follows:—

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful for the Eric Railway Com pany to use the money realized from the convertible bond issued by said company on the 18th day of February and of the 3d day of March, 1868 (the said bonds amounting in all ten millions of doillars), for the purpose of completing furnishing and operating its railroad, and for no other pu

on motion the majority and minority reports of the Investigating Committee were read. Senator Banks opposed the passage of the bill. He spoke at considerable length, urging the point that the act authorizes the over issue of stock of the Erie Railway Company, and was asked for by a minority of the stockholders. the stockholders. Senator Beach followed, and argued against the

bill.

The entire afternoon session of the Senate was devoted to the discussion of the bill. Senators Chapman and Nichols advocated and Senators Creamer and Bradley opposed its passage. Its consideration will be resumed at nine o'clock to-morrow verning.

tion will be resumed at nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

The friends of the bill are in ecstacles over the proceedings to-day. They say its passage is certain in the Senate, and that it will receive not less than twenty votes. They claim to have at least eighty votes in the House, but as the Vanderbilt men have not put forth any effort as yet to resist this second onsiaught of the Eric forces, and as the extent of their strength can be applied at any stage of the legislation on the bill the final result is not so certain. The chances are so many in favor of Eric, however, that the members of the betting fraternity would regard it as a fair opportunity to hazard their money.

The Eric bill and the quarrel over the Excise

regard it as a fair opportunity to hazard their money.

THE UNDRIGROUND RAILROADS.

The Erie bill and the quarrel over the Excise amendments have temporarily cast aside the subject of the underground railroads proposed for New York city. There is little or no change to record in the state of affairs with reference to the bills now pending in the Legislature. The Arcade people are endeavoring to recover from the staggering effects of the arguments delivered by A. T. Stewart and his fellow merchants on the line of Broadway. They are at work again urging the advantages of their plan, and now claim that they have a majority in their favor in the Senate, where the bill is waiting final action, the Assembly having already passed it.

THE SECOND DEADLOCK ON THE EXCISE QUESTION.

In the Senate this morning the bill to amend the Excise law having been transmitted from the Assembly, where it was passed last week, was read twice, when

Schator Norton moved its reference direct to the

ommittee of the Whole. Senator O'Donnell Insisted on the usual course— te reference to the standing committee. Senator Bradley advocated reference as first sug-

gested.
Senator Creamer also advocated in a brief speech
the reference moved by Senator Norton. He denied
that there was anything of a political character in
the bill, and he hoped it would not go to the standing committee, there to be smothered.
A vote resulted as follows:—Ayes, 13; noes, 16.
The motion was thus defeated by a strict party
yote. The upper house insists on their bill and the

Ing committee, there to be smothered.

A vote resulted as follows:—Ayes, 13: noes, 16.

The motion was thus defeated by a strict party vote. The upper house insists on their bill and the lower house on the one introduced in the Senate to-day. The dead lock will not be opened this winter.

RAILROAD CONDUCTORS TO BE EMPOWERED TO MAKE ARRESTS.

Among the bills passed by the Senate to-day was one entitled "An act to more effectually secure the arrest and conviction of persons guilty of crime," authorizing and empowering the conductor of each and every railroad company in the State, while acting as such and having charge of any car or train of cars, to arrest, with or without warrant, any person or persons that he shall have just and sufficient cause to believe to be guilty of the commission of a criminal offence against the laws of the State, and to convey and deliver the said person or persons to any magistrate or officer having jurisdiction to take examinations in criminal cases, or to any constable or sheriff, who shall in such case have like power and authority to deliver such person or persons to such magistrate or officer for examination.

The point was made by the republicans that while the democrats in this bill consent to the principle of arbitrary arrests they object to its introduction in the Excise law.

The bill to prevent gas companies throughout the State from collecting rent on meters having been amended in the Senate was returned to the Assembly to-day, where the amendments were concurred in. It only awaits the Governor's signature to become a law.

The Senate has also passed the bill for a railroad in

biy to-day, where the amendments were concurred in. It only awaits the Governor's signature to become a law.

THE AVENUE C RAILROAD.

The Senate has also passed the bill for a railroad in avenue C. Its route is laid down as follows:—Commencing at the intersection of Duane street with west street, thence through and along Duane street with a double track to Greenwich street, thence through and along Greenwich street with a single track to Charlton street, thence through and along Greenwich street with a single track to Prince street, thence through and along Prince street with a single track to the Bowery, thence upon and across the Bowery with a single track to Stanton street, thence through and along Stanton street with a single track to Pit street, thence through and along Pits treet with a single track to Stanton street, thence through and along Pits treet with a single track to the northern extremity of the said avenue C, with a single track to Third street, thence through and along Pits avenue; thence through and along First avenue; thence through and along First avenue with a single track to East Houston street, thence through and along East Houston street with a single track to the Bowery, thence upon and across the Bowery with a single track to West Houston street, thence through and along West Houston street with a single track to the Bowery, thence upon and across the Bowery with a single track to West Houston street, thence through and along West Houston street with a single track to The Street with a single track to the Bowery, thence upon and across the Bowery with a single track to Pashington street with a single track to the Bowery with a single track to the Bowery with a single track to Pashington street with a single track to Pashington street with a single track to Pashington street with a single track to West Houston street with a single track to Pashington street with a

day to increase the fees of coroners. It was intro An act fixing the compensation of the Coroners of the city 

### NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, April 14, 1868. BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of the National Savings Institution of New York; incorporating the Cohoes Savings Bank; incorporating the Camp Meeting Association of the Methodist Episcopal church, of the Newburg district; for the relief of St. Mary's church, New York; for the improvement of Maspeth avenue, Brooklyn; fixing the compensation of coro-

avenue, Brooklyn; fixing the compensation of coroners of New York; authorizing the construction of a railroad in avenue C and other streets and avenues in New York; for a more effectual punishment of persons guilty of crime; giving railway conductors nower to arrest.

THE METROPOLITAN EXCISE LAW.

The bill amending the Metropolitan Excise law, by graduating the license fee and fixing the hours for opening and closing saloons, being announced from the Assembly, Mr. Norton moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole. It was lost by the following vote:—

ATES—Mesers, Banks, Bradley, Cauldwell, Creamer, Ed.

AVES—Measrs, Banks, Bradley, Cauldwell, Creamer, Edwards, Genet, Graham, Hubbard, Morris, Murphy, Nichols, Norton, Pierce and Tweed—14.

NAYS—Messrs, Campbell, Chapman, Crowley, Folger, Humphrey, Kennedy, Mattoon, Morgan, Nicks, O'Dannell, Faluer, Parker, Stamford, Thayer, Van Petten and Williams—16.

The bill was then referred to the Committee Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties. Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties.
THE ERIE RALEGAD.
The bill relative to the Erie Rallroad was taken up
in Committee of the Whole. in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CHAPMAN moved to substitute for the first section, which legalized the \$10,000,000 issued, the following:—

IOWING:—
SECTION I. It shall be lawful for the Eric Railway Company to use the money realized from the convertible bonds, issued by said company on the 19th of February and the 3d of March, amounting in all to \$10,000,000, for the purpose of completing, furnishing and operating its railroad, and for no other purpose.

After debate progress was reported, and the Senate took a recess until four o'clock.

The debate on the Erie Raliroad bill was continued until seven o'clock, when progress was reported, without the question being taken as to the amendment to substitute for the first section the clause providing that the money raised on the ten millions of bonds shall be exclusively devoted to completing and operating the road.

THE DEATH OF EX-SENATOR COOK.

The death of ex-Senator James M. Cook, of Saratoga, was announced, and appropriate resolutions were adopted and remarks made by Messrs Folger and Murphy. A resolution was adopted that the Senate attend his funeral in a body, leaving for Saratoga at 11 o'clock to-morrow and returning in the afternoon.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, April 14, 1868.
BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

To incorporate the Ellisworth Social Club of Brooklyn; to amend the New York Petroleum Storage act; to provide for protecting the health of emigrants and other passengers arriving at the port of New York; to amend the act permitting national banks to become State banks (the bill extends the time from three years to six years for closing up old arrairs); to incorporate the New Amsterdam Savings Bank of New York; to incorporate the New York and Brooklyn Iron Tubular Company; to authorize the New York Board of Education to establish a nautical school; to incorporate the Yonkers and Alpine Ferry Company; to amend the Hell Gate Plot act, by repealing the section authorizing the pilot to tow yeasels through Hell Gate channel; in relation to Joint Stock Companies and Associations, allowing them to reduce their capital stock; to authorize towns in Oswego, Cayuga, Wayne, Monroe, Orleans and Niag, ara counties to take stock in the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad.

Railroad.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide for submitting the amended constitution to the electors of the State; (the bill provides that the articles on the Judiciary, the Legislature and suffrage shall be submitted separately); to incorporate the Security Savings Bank of New York; to amend section 8, chapter 463, of laws of 1853, in relation to Life and Health Insurance Companies.

Recess to half-past seven P. M.

By Mr. MURPHY—To permit the services of certain religious sects to be performed in the streets of New York; also to incorporate the Old Guard of New York.

ork.

By Mr. Kinney—To authorize the construction of a uspension bridge over the Hudson river at the High-

By Mr. RINNEY—10 the Hudson river at the Highlands.

By Mr. FREAR—To incorporate the Union Safe Deposit Company of New York; also to extend the time
for the construction of the Grand Hotel in New York;
also to extend Lexington avenue, New York; also to
incorporate the Working Women's Protective Union,
New York; also to incorporate the Manhattan Express; also to provide for an additional number of
notaries in New York.

By Mr. Lounsbury—Ceding jurisdiction to the
United States over David's Island.

By Mr. Tower—To incorporate an American and
foreign joint stock company.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the construction of a railroad in

To authorize the construction of a railroad in 125th street and other streets in New York; to amend the Ogdensburg School act.

BILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. PLACK introduced a bill to change the name of the Emigrants' Savings Bank, of Buffalo, to the Mechanics' Savings Bank.

THE MURDER OF ANGIE BROWN AT CANALY.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERA! C. Trial of the Alleged Murde ers at Hudson.

The greatest in orest is being manifested here to-day in relation to the trial of Josephine and Joseph Brown, charged with a on and murder, in burning their house in Canaan, Columb. County, and killing their daughter, or adopted daughte. Angle Brown, and Terminer, over which Judge Peckham pr. sides. The counsel for the people are John M. Welch, Dariet Attorney, and Marshal B. Champlain, Attorney

General. The counsel for the prisoners is Robert F The court room to-day was thronged, a large portion of the people being young ladies.

The evidence at some points is damaging to the

prisoners, but is entirely circumstantial. It is sworn to that Brown had secured two insurance policies one on his wife and the other on Angie, each for \$5,000. It is also sworn to that Brown wished to buy a farm of a man named Buel. He offered Buel \$5,000 for it, but Buel didn't seem to like the idea of trusting him. In a conversation about it afterwards Brown said to a lady he would show the people of Caanan that he would soon have \$5,000. His wife who was present during the conversation walked up to him and boxing his cars said "Yes and may be \$10,000." It was also sworn to that Brown wanted to buy a place of a man named williams. The latter offered it to him for \$3,000, and said he would make the payments easy. Brown replied that if he bought it he would pay the money down. A Hartford policeman who assisted in the arrest of Brown and his wife presented a written memorandum of a statement which Josephine Brown made after she was arrested. In it occurs the following:—"I said to Joe when he came in so frightened, 'Joe, is it possible that you could have burned or murdered that child; so horrible a deed? Joe said, 'Why do you think I did it? If I did your life might be in danger some time.' Joe was as white as the wail and scared about something." As soon as Brown found that his child was burned to death he apparently fainted away. A physician testified that he considered the fainting was feigmed. Another witness testified that when Brown fainted he was carried to Mr. Gar mear's residence and laid upon a lounge. Friends gathered about him, and when he was recovering from his apparent fainting fit the witness endeavored to console him, when Brown said passionately, "Go away, G—d d—n you!" Both Brown and his wife sai in the court room all day, listening attentively. She appears to be the smartest of the two. With pencil and paper she notes down memorandums and taiks with her counsel, Brown being satisfied with acquiescing in every move she makes. The case will probably be concluded to-morrow, so far as evidence is concerned, and the summing op will undoubtedly take place on Thursday. The general feeling is strongly against the presones It is also sworn to that Brown wished to buy a farm of a man named Buel. He offered Buel \$5,000 for it.

A fire broke out about a quarter past twelve o'clock last night on the second floor of the three story brick building No. 66 Thompson street. The firemen were quickly on the spot, and succeeded in a very short time in subduing the dames. The second floor, which was occupied by Geo. B. Twells as a ond floor, which was occupied by Geo. B. Twells as a carpenter shop, was damaged about \$500; insured for that amount in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. The top floor, occupied by Henry Scheele, manufacturer of plano legs, was damaged about \$900; insured in the Pacific Insurance Company for \$400, and in the Germania for \$500. The ground floor was occupied by R. Lutters as a lager beer saloon; loss about \$150; insured in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company for \$600. The building, which was damaged to the extent of \$500, is owned by C. W. Mitcheit, 92 Broadway.